The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1853. No. 62.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH 1853.
Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape.

MESSRS. GREEN'S FINE A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship *VERNON*, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for families, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to

WALLACE & Co.

N. B. Has one steam cabin (unexpectedly vacated) and two side cabins still disengaged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A LADY, who has had considerable experience in Tuition, and whose present engagement has suddenly terminated through the death of an Officer of Rank, with whose Family she has resided, and with whom she will remain until their departure for England, is anxious for an engagement in a Family. She is qualified to instruct in all the usual branches of an English education, together with Music, Drawing, French, acquired by a long residence on the Continent, and the rudiments of Italian. Salary £80 per annum, with travelling expenses. Letters to be addressed to Miss D.——— care of Messrs. BINNY AND CO., Madras, from whom all further particulars and references can be obtained.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, }
28th January, 1853. }

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Detail operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr H. MILLER, Bombay.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of bile to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities, He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. The extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September. 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrotula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8. Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mizapore; Boilard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi, and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiaana and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH, 2 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 3-16d. at 2s. 0⅞d. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 98⅜
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅜
at sight, .. Rs. 99¼

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 221

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	19½ per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do		70 per cent.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		15½ per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		30 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	19 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	22,000.
Colaba Press Com.	„	do		6,575.—sale.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		6,600.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	67 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„ 50	do		16 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca. Sales.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 112½ at 112¾ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 112⅛ at 112¾ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 110½ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 105½ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99½ per 99¾ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99¼ per 99¼ per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221 at 222.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104¾ at 104½	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15⅞.....	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3 15s. at £4.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£3-17 6 at £4.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rnss.
To China.....	Rs. 19.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 6 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at	6 months' sight..		2s.	0 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do	do	do ..	2s.	0·d.	„
Do	2 do	do ..	2s.	0⅛d.	„
Do	30 days' sight.....		2s.	0d.	„
Do	sight.....		1s.	11⅞d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London,	at 6 months' sight.....	2s..	0⅛d. per Rupee
do	at 3 do do	2s.	0⅜d. do.
do	at 2 do do	2s.	0⅝d. do.
do	at 1 do do	2s.	do.
do	at 1 day's do	1s.	11⅞d. do.
On Ireland	at 1 do do		
On Scotland	at 1 do do		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s.	11⅞d.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1½

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Under 10 lines.....Rs. 3 | Above 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

(From the Albion, Jan. 10.*)*

In our last week's impression we referred briefly to an announcement made by Lieut. Kane, before the New York Geographical Society, with respect to a new expedition on which he was about to start in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions. The great interest which is associated with the subject induces us to give the proceedings on the occasion at some length. The Hon. George Bancroft, the president of the Society, occupied the chair, and, upon introducing Dr. Kane, observed that all hope of effecting the discovery of the lamented Franklin was not yet abandoned, even though the exertions heretofore made for that purpose had not been attended with success. The discourse of the evening was not intended to amuse, but to present, before another expedition was sent out, in a scientific manner, an account of what was sought to be accomplished, and the grounds upon which that expedition was based.

Dr. Kane then came forward, and proceeded to read the paper for the evening. The North Pole was regarded, even by geographers, with a species of mysterious awe. We knew of it as we knew of our earth as a planet, and not as we knew our earth as a home. Centuries before the days of Pythagoras, older poets sang of the earth as a dissurrounded by water and enclosed within a brazen girdle. More than two hundred years before our era Eratosthenes projected the division of the north and the south, and, until very lately, two thousand years had not added much to our knowledge. The Polar Ocean was a great Mediterranean, draining the northern portions of three large continents. He had prepared a series of charts showing the great hydrographic system of the Polar Sea, but could not present them that evening. Suffice it to say on that head, that the system was greater than our own Atlantic. Considering, then, the many and vast sources whence this Polar Sea received its supplies, it was evident that immense basin must have an outlet, and its contents, and their movements independent of the generally received laws governing currents. The avenues of egress and ingress were three: the first avenue was Behring's Straits; the second, the Straits between Hudson's and Baffin's Bays: and the third, the interval between Greenland and Norway, on the Atlantic. It was through those avenues that those enormous mass of ice known as icebergs were carried down to the south.

The speaker then drew attention to some maps exhibiting the insothermal circles, and criticized, at some length, the isothermal projection of Humboldt, and the views of Sir John Lester, Sir David Brewster, and Peterman upon that subject. The drift of the speaker's remarks upon this branch of his subject went to show that it was reasonable to conclude there was not such a degree of cold existing within the area over which he supposed the Polar Sea to spread as would prevent its being an open sea. In continuation of his argument on this point Dr. Kane referred to the fact that, at a very high latitude, barley was grown in Lapland. At the extreme of man's exploration north numerous herds of animals had been seen. Many birds, of species deriving subsistence from open water, as well as many birds of the duck family, had been seen. And even so far north as 78° on Baffin's Bay the elder duck had been traced to its breeding places, as also the brant goose and other birds, all moving north. The mammalia of the sea were often seen passing, in numbers, northward. He had witnessed shoals of porpoises and the white whale going due north, up Wellington Channel. He might remark, too, that the area of the Polar bear was misconceived by zoological geographers. It extended much further north. Ruminating animals, the reindeer, for instance, were found in very high latitudes. The Esquimaux, at as high as 77° was found clothed in the skins of the reindeer. All these facts he considered as auxiliary proofs, going to show the existence of a great open Polar Sea. Anjou saw the open water off Bear Island. Baren'z, from the most northern Cape of Nova Zembla, perceived the water in the distance: a similar result attended the observations of Baron Wrangel, and other explorers; for to penetrate this icy barrier, to accomplish a nothwest and northeast passage, and to reach the Pole, had ever been a favorite idea with navigators. One daring explorer, William Scoresby, known to the scientific world by the accuracy of his observations, reached the lat. of 80° 30′. In fact, we had but two navigators, who passed 82°: the one, Hendrik Hudson, in 1607; the other, Edward Parry, in our own time. Parry reached, at a point north of Spitzbergen. 81° 45′. The latter navigator, with a daring unequalled, resolved to penetrate across the ice upon sledges. The spot from which he started was known as "The Seven Islands," the most northern land known. Parry reached to within 478 miles of his mysterious goal, but was obliged to return, owing to obstructions from the Polar drift. The recent discoveries of the united squadrons of Franklin's first winter quarters at the mouth of Wellington Channel, aided by the further proofs obtained that he did not proceed to the east or the west, rendered it certain that he passed up Wellington Channel. The discoveries of our own expidition, under Lieutenant Haven, and that of Captain Penny, the enterprizing whaler from Aberdeen, proved that fact conclusively in his estimation. At the mouth of Wellington Channel we entirely lost Franklin and all trace of him, save the lonely records of the tombstones of his dead. For seven long years he was lost to the world. To assign his exact position was of course utterly impossible. We only knew that he travelled up that land-marked channel, seeking the object of his enterprise at the north and west. That he and his party were yet in existence this was not the place to argue. Let that question rest on the opinions of those who, having visited those regions, were better calculated to judge of their resources than those whose opinions were formed by the fireside at home. The explorations of Penny, Haven, Sutherland, and others showed Wellington Channel to be a tortuous estuary, interspersed with islands, and navigable to the Polar drift. It was to that quarter the expedition under Sir Edward Belcher was directed. However, he was far from sanguine as to the success of that undertaking. Dr. Kane then alluded to the disadvantages which that expedition would have to encounter, arising from the contracted sphere of operation and the short space of time they would have to carry on explorations previous to the winter setting in. A fortunate juncture of circumstances, might render the expedition successful; but the chances were against it. It was to announce another plan of search, as also to discover a mode of access to an open Polar Sea, that he stood before the society on that occasion. Henry Grinnell, the first president, now the vice-president of the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, had done him the honour to place at his disposal his vessel, the Advance, and the Secretary of the Navy had kindly assigned him to special duty, so that he might undertake the conduct of this expedition. His plan of search was based upon the probable extension of the land mass of Greenland to the far north, a view sanctioned by the natural analogies of physical geography, though not by actual travel. Greenland, though considered by Danish authorities as being a congeries of islands cemented by ice, was, in fact, a peninsula, and followed the usual laws appertaining to peninsulas with a southern trend. Its termination at Cape Farewell, at its southern extremity, was truncated, like Terra del Fuego, Gibraltar, &c. All peninsulas inclining to the south had a concave deflection of their western side. Thus, south America had a huge excavation on its western side, the centre of which was about the regions of Bolivia. In Africa we saw the same analogy in the great Bight of Benin, and it was also observable in Greenland in the Bight of Disco. Greenland had two fan-like chains of mountains, with lateral axes having analogies to the Ghauts of Hindostan inclosing a vast plateau of snow and glacier. In the more southern portion of the chain we found mountains reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet; further north they were 3,000 feet; and then further on, in the neighbourhood of Rittenbank, they had an altitude of 3,500 feet. Careful observations taken as high up as 76° proved that the altitude of those mountains still continued. All knew that the altitude of a chain of mountains did not diminish in the same proportion as their altitude increased. The culmination of these strongly indicated their extension to a region far to the north. The law of the gradual decline of meridinal chains is universal, and gave presumptive evidence of his position. Taking, then this principle of analogy into consideration, we could readily conceive the extension of Greenland into the far north. Believing that the search for Sir John Franklin was best promoted by adopting such a course as would soonest lead to the open sea, seeing that access was more easy from Greenland than from Wellington Channel, and seeing that observations might be taken from high headlands, for the lost party, he was inclined to adopt the line of search which he had indicated. They had the following inducements for adopting the route suggested. First, it would be conducted upon terra firma; second, they would follow a new northern line, which, throwing aside the influence of terrestial radiation, would soonest lead to the open sea; and in the third place, they would have the benefit of the fan-like abutments of the land on the north face of Greenland, which would act as a check to the ice in the its southern or equitorial drift, thus obviating the drawback that Parry experienced in his attempts to reach the Pole. The point from which it was designed the expedition should set out was Smith's Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay. Their provision would consist of pemmican, &c., put up in cases of sufficient strength to resist the attacks of the great Polar bears. At Upernavik the most northerly inhabited spot upon the globe, and situated upon the west coast of Greenland on Baffin's Bay, it was intended that dogs should be procured to draw the sledges. Though from the season of the year in which they would find themselves in the Polar regions, the darkness of winter would not be in their favour, yet they anticipated being able during that period to advance their arrangements as to provisions, and prepare for the explorations of the ensuing spring. He would here take occasion to remark, that Mr. Murdock, late sailing-master of the Advance, and Mr. Kennedy, of Lady Franklin's last expedition, coincided with him in his views relative to the expedition and proposed route. Every sledge would carry the baggage, blankets, and furs of six men, together with their measured alloawnce of provision. India-rubber tent, made under a new patent, would also form a portion of their equipment, though, in fact, their main reliance for shelter, when encamped, would be upon snow-houses, like those of the Esquimaux. In illustration of the availability of sledges drawn by dogs, for Polar exploration, Dr. Kane here referred to the fact that Mr. Kenndy accomplished 1,400 miles in the depth of winter, without diverging from his course in order to touch at the provision relays, and his only food during the journey being pemmican, and his only shelter the snow-house. It was his intention, also to cover every sledge with a gutta-percha boat. Thus equipped, they would follow the trend of the Greenland coast, seeking the open water; and, if such a reward awaited them as to reach that sea, they would then launch their little boats, and bidding God speed, embark upon its waters. In conclusion, Dr. Kane remarked that the resources placed at the disposal of the expedition by the munificent vice-president of the society, (Mr. Grinnell,) and Mr. Peabody, the well-known American banker of London, would, as a matter of course, be cared for with a most religious regard. The expedition was not one having for its object the mere rescue of the lost navigators, but would have reference to a high branch of science. Observations would be taken in relation to the isothermal theory, to terrestial magnetism, and the earth's magnetic forces, &c. He would now close, first asking from the society that meed of co-operation which was due from such an organization in view of the great interests which the expedition would have in charge.

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The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1852.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

A letter just received from a Missionary connected with the American Mission at Madura, Southern India, contains the following interesting intelligence :—

"The state of the Mission work is most encouraging at Madura. During the year 1000 persons have been added to the congregations. Seventy-two have been received to the privileges of the church. I quote a few sentences from the Annual Report. We have reason to be thankful for the orderly walk of most of the members of the church. No one has been excommunicated during the year, and but few have been disciplined for disorderly conduct. There are now 335 members in good standing, in connection with our nine churches. There are many others seeking admission both from our Boarding-Schools, and Congregations. Two young men have graduated from the Seminary at Pasumalie, and a class of twelve has been received. The present number of pupils is 37 ; they are from various castes, from the Velalah to the Chuckla. One English School in the fort, chiefly supported by the English residents, four Boarding-schools for boys, and one for girls, are in successful operation. Mr. Webb has commenced what he calls an Industrial School. Our hope is that while getting an elementary education, the children will also learn some profitable trade, and thus, even while in school, support themselves. Seventy common schools for Christian children of the Congregations, and 9 for heathen, are under the care of the Missionaries. The present number of persons under instruction is 3,746. We would particularly call attention to what the Lord is doing in the vicinity of Mandakasorlie The church at that station now numbers 82, of whom 55 belong to the village congregations. Could you have seen the condition of this people three years before Mr. Taylor went there, and compared it with their present condition, you would exclaim 'What hath God wrought!'"

PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.—Politicians never tire of speculating on politics ; a multitude of disappointments seems but to stimulate the appetite for guesses. As was the case the other day with the young Hindu, who advanced money to an alchemist in sums of five hundred, and one hundred rupees at intervals, till the whole amounted to two thousand rupees, the newspaper reading politician attaches still faith to his oracle, after numerous ambiguous, and not a few false responses. England has got a ministry which combines a large majority of the men of political talent in the country, but whether they will be able so to unite as to carry out beneficial reforms, is what no one can tell. From one political oracle we have responses that speak of union and strength, and from another as confident presages of division and failure. As for us we say, *Aio te Æacide Romanos vincere posse*, or in plain English, Tories, I say, the coalition's bands shall burst through you'; and so shall certainly be right, whichever party prevails. One thing, however, in present circumstances is a subject of thanksgiving to the Author of mercies, that trade is flourishing, and the nation prospering. All hope of protection to native agriculture being taken away the farmers are inventing new modes of improving the soil, and among others, the invention of a plough drawn only by three horses, and cutting the ground to the depth of sixteen inches is attracting attention.

The state of Continental Europe is as great a riddle as ever, and the journals are fain to fill up column after column in speculations on the effects of Louis Napoleon's marriage with Madame Montigo, a lady of Irish and Spanish extraction, whom for her personal charms the Emperor has exalted to the dignity of Empress. One party thinks the marriage impolitic, and the other thinks it exceedingly politic, to this latter class no doubt belongs the Emperor himself. The seeking an imperial consort was in his opinion the only mistake his uncle made, and he has resolved in this not to follow him, though his censors say, after all the negociations with the Princesses on the other side of the Rhine, it is nothing but the old story of the fox and sour grapes. A little war in Montenegro in the north of European Turkey threatens to set the East on fire. Happy will it be for Europe if the flames do not communicate with the West, yet it may be that more revolutions and wars for the punishment of guilty nations are in the womb of futurity.

REVOLUTION IN OCEAN NAVIGATION.—The expence attending steam navigation, especially the enormous quantity of coal required, has hitherto confined its application almost entirely to ships for passengers and the lighter and more valuable kinds of merchandise. Now by the invention of the caloric ship these objections to vessels propelled by machinery will be in a great measure removed, and probably in fifty years hence steam will be entirely discarded, and few vessels which go long voyages not furnished with an apparatus fitted to propel the ship in calms and light winds. The first caloric ship has acctually been launched at New York. Captain Eriesson's invention has perfectly succeeded, and propelled by heated air alone the vessel made fourteen knots an hour. The expenditure of coals is only one-fifth of what is required for the generation of steam. A vessel navigated on the caloric principle from Bombay, instead of having to coal twice at Aden, will be able to take in as much coal at Bombay, as will carry her to Suez and back again, and thus save all the time lost, and all the annoyance to passengers arising from the coaling process, while the ship will not be so heavily laden at the first, after all. Next to the electric telegraph we count this the greatest invention of our age. It is curious that while we shall need to reform our nomenclature, and substitute caloric for steam, the *stupid* Hindoo, will still be able to retain his old term of *Agjahaz* fire ship, which will then be still more applicable than before. In reality the agent which produces steam, as well as that which heats air, is fire, so that the Hindoo term is quite philosophical.

SLAVERY.—We publish a communication from a correspondent relative to Slavery. It is a pity a subject in which the interests of humanity are so bound up, should be made a subject of party controversy, and of controversy too, conducted with angry feeling. The Americans are on no subject so sensitive, as on this subject, because it is the only one on which their own consciences accuse them of being decidedly in the wrong. Even those who belong to the Free States feel sore upon the subject, and the decided opponents of slavery at home, do not like to have lectures sent them from the old world. They think that as they are before the old continent in every thing else, they can afford to be behind them in this.

The people of England do not make sufficient allowances for the existence of this social evil, nor Americans for the social evils of England. The evils of both countries arise far more from circumstances than either party are willing to acknowledge. If our West India Colonies had had the same constitutional privileges that the Southern States of America have, slavery unmitigated would have existed in them to this day. If on the contrary New England had not a far west, to which the redundant population is continually draining off, she could not maintain her present position of freedom from pauperism, and the other ills of a redundant population. The discovery of Australian gold has nearly emptied the English work houses, and gold at the Antipodes has introduced a golden age at home. At the same time humanity in the end benefits from the pointing out the faults of communities, as although painful at the moment, when better feelings after a little reflexion prevail, efforts to get rid of them are made, which would not otherwise have been thought of.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.—An extensive distribution of the Bible has been carried on for some years in the provinces of France by means of Colporteurs. But with the reign of Napoleon the third a new era begins. A law has been passed prohibiting the circulation of any books except such as have been previously stamped by the Prefect. The Prefects being quite under the influence of the Priests, it is understood, that the circulation of the Bible will be no longer permitted.

"Yesterday evening," says the *St. Louis Republican*, "we visited the Depot station of the Pacific Railroad Company to see the first car started, and listen to the first whistle of the iron horse on this side of the Mississippi. We are neither very young nor old, but we hope to live to see the Iron Horse from the shores of the Pacific, bearing the rich traffic of California and the Asiatic Empire, coming in on the same track on which he is now started."

—— A late steamer for California took from New York 41,593 letters.

—— A number of families left Illinois and Kentucky by the overland route for Oregon. A part of them refused to rest on the Sabbath, and a separation consequently took place. Those that travelled every day reached Oregon eight days after the party that rested on the Lord's day. The former suffered from sickness and death; the latter had good health, and no deaths occurred among them.

—— Only two newspapers are tolerated in the Papal states. In the kingdom of Naples, there are about two. In Sicily, with a population of two millions, no newspaper is published.

—— The following paragraph of interest occurs in the late Message of the President of the United States. "Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon River, from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of Government, an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country, abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed."

—— From the same document we take the annexed :

"We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements, distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one

American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively spase population ; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighbouring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people."

—— Gold of the value of more than ten millions sterling, was received at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, last year.

—— 300 Chinese have sailed from San Francisco to Hongkong, taking with them 70,000 dollars in gold-dust. This will be likely to give a new impulse to Chinese emigration.

—— The last census of the United States informs us, that there are 36,011 church edifices in that country ; of these 1,112, or about one in thirty-three, are Roman Catholic. In these 36,000 churches, nearly 14,000,000 of persons could be at once accommodated, or about the whole population that could simultaneously attend. We believe this is a fact that can be parallelled in no other country ; and voluntaryism should have the full benefit of it.

—— The United States houses of Congress elect their chaplains annually. The Senate have this year elected an Episcopalian, the House of Representatives a Presbyterian. Congress has for many years adhered, amid all changes of denomination, to the spiritual and evangelical class of preachers, as most suitable for their instruction.

—— It is difficult to get an adequate idea of the extraordinary rate of progress at which things in the United States are going forward. Such an illustration as the following is very striking. Twelve years ago, Chicago, a town on the Western side of Lake Michigan, and nearly a thousand miles from the Easternmost state, contained only about 4,000 inhabitants. There are now no less than *twelve railroads* radiating from it. Some of these connect it with the Atlantic ; others with the Mississippi, others with the Southern States of the Union.

REVIEW.

Life of the Revd. WILLIAM KIRBY, M. A. *&c., by John Freeman, M. A.* &c.— London, Longman, 1852.

A friend of the late Mr. Kirby, the great Entomologist, and author of one of the Bridgewater Treatises, has favoured the public with a sketch of the life and labours of one of those philosophers, who have helped to redeem science from the reproach of scepticism, and one of those pious and laborious clergymen who have helped to defend religion against the charge of being fit only for narrow minded bigots.

The first incident of Kirby's life worthy of particular notice is the practice his mother had, while he was yet a child, of giving him a number of shells to amuse himself with, and making him ask for each of them by its own proper name, thus iniatiating him into the study of Natural History ere he had learnt his letters. At the University he was in no way famed passing through the usual course creditably enough, but without any honors, as many distinguished men have done before him ; while to make amends many of those who have taken high honours at the University are so satisfied with their early fame, as never afterwards to court public applause.

One of Kirby's early friends was Jones of Nayland. Living in the stirring times of the first French Revolution, when Democracy and Infidelity assailed the Throne and the Altar, and the war cry was raised against Kings and Priests, it was not unnatural for men of earnest religious principles to suppose that they had already entered into those last times, when "evil men and seducers should wax worse and worse," till all government and religion had been trampled under foot. The storm no doubt has abated, but the sky still lowers, and certainly when the day of the Lord does come, it will come upon the world as a thief in the night. In the words of his biographer ; "Mr Kirby regarded passing events as only so many steps to a grand and final consummation of all things, and looked to some distant day—he knew not whether in his own time or not,—when there would be *one* great antichrist,—a single being reigning supreme until the fiat of God should go forth to overwhelm him with a sudden destruction. As the seed of the woman was one Christ, so also was the enemy, who was to reign for an appointed time,—the antichrist—to be one single and individual being. There being no farther revelation which contradicted this, Mr. Kirby would contend that he was justified in taking the word of God literally, and would always add, 'God would reveal it in his own good time,—that it was right every man should be on his guard, lest he were engulphed in the evil, and should be ready—watching for the hour when the Lord should come." Sentiments like these are often, even by earnest Christians, associated with enthusiastic feeling, or weakness of understanding, but certainly there never was a man of whom either of these defects could be less predicated, than Mr. Kirby ; and experience teaches us that feebleness of mind manifests itself more frequently in accepting popular doctrines, than in running counter to the general sentiment. Mr. Kirby in respect of episcopacy, and the claims of the Church of England, leant to what is called high Churchism, yet in doctrine his sentiments were decidedly evangelical, and many of his warmest friends belonged to the low Church party. After speaking of the Apostical, and the Ecclesiastical measures of grace, he thus goes on in a letter to a correspondent ; "But I proceed to the third measure of grace, that for the sanctification of individuals. With respect to this, amongst those that allow it, there seem to be two opinions ; some hold that it is merely an influence of the Holy Spirit upon the will, inclining it to the love and practice of virtue, and that those expressions respecting a new birth *et similia*, are metaphorical, which appears to be the opinion of too many divines of the present day. The other opinion is that literally a new birth and a new creation takes place in the heart of the Christian,—a principle of spiritual life from the Holy Ghost, whereby we become partakes of the divine nature, and temples of God. That this is not only an influence upon, and an aid to our old natural powers, but absolutely a new principle, which by the Holy Ghost is sown in our hearts, where if duly encouraged, it springethup, and taketh root downwards, and beareth fruit upwards, receiving its proper nutriment from God ; and this is the doctrine of the scriptures, and of our Church. (Ezek. XXXVI. 25 and seq.) " Then I will sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be clean, &c, &c ; a new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you.' How great a change must that be which is represented by taking one heart out, and putting in another,—not a mere influence upon an old nature, but absolutely a new one given. But I pass to the New Testament. 'But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God,.....which were born not of water, nor of blood, nor of the will of man, but of God.' Are we at liberty to look on words so express as these as mere metaphors? Jesus answered and said, 'Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man he born of water, and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of heaven ; that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit.' Would Christ affix his Amen, amen, to a mere metaphor ?.....For the doctrine of the Church of England read the first part of the Homily for Whitsunday, and also the office for Baptism."

As a man of science, and indeed as the founder of entomology on its present scientific basis, Mr. Kirby's fame extends throughout the world, and it is unnecessary for us to dwell on a topic so well known to all the lovers of Natural History. Great however as his fame and success in entomology were, he confined scientific pursuits to certain hours. The scriptures in the original tongues were his daily study, and two days weekly did he devote to the visiting of his parishioners ; nor did entomology ever encroach on thehours of the day of sacred rest. His great end too in all his scientific labours was to trace in the works of creation, the wisdom and goodness of the great Creator, and thus rise through nature up "to nature's God." One of the last public acts he performed was attendance at the formation of a museum of Natural History at Ispwich, by which he hoped that the middling and labouring classes of the population, might have their minds elevated and refined, and diverted from grosser pleasures, by the study of the works of God. The biogropher assures us that in his latter days his mind was rivetted on eternity, and that he spent the greater part of his time in ejaculations for mercy, and ascriptions of praise to the Holy Trinity ; and on 4th July 1850, he calmly and peacefully fell asleep." May our latter end be like his. If our readers have sympathized with our sentiments in this article, we need not further recommend this volume to all who love to trace the footsteps of the same. All-wise and bounteous God, in his word and works.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIRS,—I should much like through the means of your columns, to ask the Bangalore Herald, in reference to an extract which appeared in your paper of the 11th, what he considers charity to consist in. I quite agree with him that English people should remember that they have had the larger share of guilt in that hateful system of African degradation and ill usage of her sons, nay more, that even now England has many things that lie very heavily upon her, some perhaps little less discreditable than that of American slavery. But what is charity ? Are we to wait till we are perfect, before we raise the voice of reprobation at such a system of iniquity as prevails in one part of the United States, a system which in denying to half its subjects (for subjects they are) the blessing of a religious instruction, which may enable them to read the word of God, is a mockery of the name of Christian, or of liberty, in the mouth of such a Government. But what mean these retorts so soon as a voice is raised against this system in America ? Why are we then only told to look to ourselves ? We need to do so truly, and no reflecting mind can find any cause for national complacency in so doing. But why always told this when a voice is raised against slavery ? Is this to teach us charity ? To sit stil

and turn a deaf ear to the tale of a fellow creature's misery. There is too much of that sentimental charity in the present day that would shrink from pointing out another's fault for fear, and what should that fear be? Rather fear he may go on in his fault, and if you don't tell him of it, he may not find it out, and you may become answerable for his ruin. Let the Americans tell us our faults, and I doubt not, there are many who are glad we should tell them theirs, and help by the weight of public opinion in England, the efforts of those whose first desire for their country is, that it may be free of this plague. It is not the existence of the evil that tarnishes the American name, but it is that they can sit still and give themselves up to the necessity of such a system. They surely cannot do this. I have heard one American say, America can never do without slavery, but I have heard many say it must be put away.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
P. W. T.

BURMAH.

(From the Bombay Times, March 1.)

A CORRESPONDENT with the expedition at Rangoon writing under date the 17th February, favors us with the following interesting items of intelligence. "Captain Locke, R. N., with a force of one hundred and eighty seamen and marines of H. M.'s ships *Fox*, *Winchester*, and *Sphinx*, together with three hundred and fifty of the 67th Bengal N. I. under Major Minchin, attacked MeaToon on the 3d February at a place fifteen miles from Donabew. They were met at one of the outworks of the stronghold, thrown up on the bank of a steep nullah by the Dacoits, repulsed and driven back with a loss of two guns, their baggage, two officers and fifteen men killed and left on the field, and about seventy men wounded who were brought off. During the whole of the retreat they were hard pressed by the enemy, and had much difficulty in bringing off the wounded. Captain Locke was among the wounded, and has since died as well as several others who were brought off; some are wounded in three or four places. The Dacoits were concealed in the trees and thick jungle, and scarcely one was seen. It has thrown quite a gloom over the place. Commander Rennie I. N. with the crews of the *Zenobia* and *Nemesis* with some Karens, succeeded, after making a forced march of forty miles, in surprising about five thousand Burmese encamped in the Bassein district. He came on them suddenly in a thick fog, kept his four field pieces concealed until within short musket range, and then opened on them with grape and cannister and closed with the bayonet. The Burmese taken by surprise, abandoned their position, leaving forty-eight killed, fifty prisoners, the Minjees' two sons, three gold and one red silk chittrees, six guns and three hundred stand of arms in our possession. It was a complete rout, and leaving the Karens to finish off the stragglers, Captain Rennie and his men returned to their boats clean done up with fatigue—our loss was very trifling. General Steele has been received with open arms at Billing and Sitang, &c. on his way to Shoey-zain; the Pegu district is quiet, the peace party are in the ascendant at Ava and only ask for time and will treat with us. Small-pox rages in Rangoon. A regular mail between Bassein and Rangoon has been established, an armed launch of the H. C. Steamer *Zenobia* under command of Lieut. Sedley I. N. brought the first regular mail and passengers. A blockade against MeaToon has been established by the boats of the squadron. The Admiral is expected daily at Rangoon. Major Hawes, 1st Madras Fusiliers committedsuicide by cutting his throat. H. M. Ship *Rattler* has left for China, to relieve the H. C. Steamer *Semiramis*. Lieut. Ward I. N. is about to survey the Bassein River. Fires in Rangoon are constantly occurring. The weather is still fine but is getting very warm—fogs still prevalent in the mornings and very heavy dew at night. Troops and Shipping pretty healthy."

Extract from another letter just received from the seat of war.

"The boats of the fleet have again been driven by the Burmese, a little above "Pantanno" up the identical creek that Captain Hewett, I. N., thought it rashness to venture. Commander Lambert R. N. was in command of the whole, Lieutenant Mitcheson, I. N., second in command: the expedition altogether was about 180 strong. On the 16th January the attack was made on "Pantanno," and the place as formerly (when Hewett commanded) carried with very little loss. Mitcheson received a slight wound in the thigh—he was the only officer touched. On the following morning (17th,) the advance was made up the creek (two boats could not pull abreast,) the banks low and covered with dense jungle, stakes driven into the river and trees filled across to barr the passage. The boats had got up about four miles, when, who would have thought it, a few explosions were heard from either bank, and corresponding to these two or three men fell, a few more explosions and two or three men again fell and so on to the end of the chapter. The fire got hotter and hotter, till they were driven back with twelve killed and wounded, seven men including Mitcheson belonging to the *Mozuffer* Mitcheson was wounded severely, the ball passing right through the bend of the knee, and it will be some time ere he can recover the use of the limb.

An expedition, naval and military, the former under the command of Captain Locke, C. B., the latter under Major Minchin 67th B. N. I., was formed for the purpose of attacking "Meci Toon," the celebrated bandit chief, who had ensconced himself in a stronghold some fifteen miles inland, from "Donabew." The Naval Brigade was 140 strong, composed of the men and boats of H. M. Ships *Winchester*, *Fox* and *Sphinx*. The military force consisted of the sepoys of the 67th B. N. I., about 350 strong. About the 1st February, they arrived at "Donabew," and on the 3d, after a fatiguing march, the guides told Captain Locke they were in front of an outpost of the enemy. At this time the jungle was very dense, and the path so narrow, that two men could not walk abreast; scarcely had the guides done speaking, when a tremendous fire was opened on them, Lieutenant Kennedy, 1st of the *Fox*, was shot dead, as also several men, Captain Locke then waved his second, and shouted to the men to follow him, when down he fell, shot dead, the ball drove his watch into the intestines. I should never finish writing of the disasters that befel, if I were to enumerate each and every particular, sufficient to say, the force was driven back with the following loss;—Two guns (both spiked) Captain Locke killed, Lieutenant Kennedy killed, (left on the field). Officers wounded: J. H. Bushnell, Lieutenant *Winchester*, severely wounded, H. A. Hinde, (mate *Winchester*) severely (right hand and left arm,) C. F. Wilson (mate *Winchester*, very severely (through the neck.) Lieutenant Glover of the *Sphinx*, severely under the eye. Seamen and Mariners killed five (two left dead on the field) seamen and mariners wounded, almost all severely, many in three or four places, 48.

Total Officers and men killed... ... 8
" " " wounded..... 51

Total of Naval and Brigade..... 59

Military Department, Major Minchin commanding, 2d in command Captain Pryce. I may first tell you the seapoys behaved nobly, they covered the whole retreat.

Killed Captain Pryce, 67th B. N. I., (buried at "Donabew"). Sepoys killed 9, sepoys wounded (all severely) 20. That there was smart work, and that they got it hot, and strong, the above pretty well shews.

The body of the gallant Locke was buried on the morning of the 8th at Rangoon, close by the side of poor Doran of the 18th Royal Irish. The Commodore is sadly cut up about this sad affair. His own son had two bullets through his jacket.

I have now some more news, and I am happy to say, of a much more satisfactory nature. The Commodore last month ordered commander Rennie, of the Indian Navy, in the *Zenobia*, with the *Nemesis* under his orders, round to Bassein to carry on operations against the dacoits in that quarter, who had collected in force. Rennie arrived at Bassein on the 19th January.

On the 21st he started in the boats (about eighty-six strong,) with ten officers, towed by the *Nemesis*. On the 23rd at 6 A. M he reached the enemy's outposts who pushed on to their stronghold; he there landed four small "field pieces," which he took with him, and marched sixteen miles across country, about eight miles from the back of "Donabew"—how close he must have been to the place of poor Captain Locke's subsequent disastrous business—came suddenly on the Burmese about 1,200 strong, drove them before him, killing one chief and five men. The next evening he returned to the boats Men all well. As this affair had been so very successful, Captain Rennie determined on attacking another large force a little higher up the river. On the 25th January, he again started the *Nemesis*, towing them up as far as a large village, above this there was not water enough for the steamer so they set to and pulled. On the 28th the boats reached "Lamena." At dark the guns were landed (two field pieces) and at daylight next day commenced their march and again halted at midnight. At daylight on the 30th started again, and in a very short time found himself, directly in front of some 3,000 armed men, who came on boldly. Captain Rennie (having his men perfectly in hand) bided his time, and when the Burmese were within fifty yards, opened a terrific fire, with grape and cannister, and went right at them; the enemy then turned and fled, leaving forty-eight killed, fifty prisoners, numbers of them wounded, were taken among them, the chief's two sons are wounded severely in the foot. Besides men, six iron 12-pounder guns and three golden umbrellas (standards) were captured by the gallant "blue jackets."

The Commodore is very much pleased, as these attacks on the enemy make a good set off, to the "Pantanno" and "Donabew" business.

Poor Major Hawes of the 1st Madras Fusiliers committed suicide at Bassein by cutting his throat. The reason for such a rash act is yet shrouded in obscurity.

By poor Captain Locke's death Commander Shadwell of the *Sphinx* has got his promotion, and is now Flag Captain of the *Winchester*. Hillyer of the *Winchester* is also made Commander into the *Sphinx*. The *Sphinx* is going home, she leaves in a fortnight. The *Rattler* started for China about a week ago."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE NEW CABINET.

I. PEELITES—IN THE CABINET.—1. Peers:—The Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies. 2. Commons:—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty. (We rather suspect the right honourable Baronet will, at some new pinch, show the Whig-Radical colour.) The Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, Secretary-at-War

NOT IN THE CABINET.—Commoners:—Mr Cardwell, President of the Board of Trade. Mr Bethell Solicitor-General, Lord Alfred Hervey and Mr Charteris, Lords of the Treasury. Sir John Young, Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Hon. H. Fitzroy, Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Mr. Frederick Peel, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Earnest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household. Viscount Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household. Making in all, 2 Peelite Peers, and 12 Peelite Commoners, in the Administration; 5 being Cabinet Ministers, and 9 out of the Cabinet, and all having seats in Parliament.

II. WHIGS—IN THE CABINET.—1. Peers:—Lord Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor. Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council. The Marquis of Lansdowne, with a seat in the Cabinet, but without office.—2. Commoners:—Lord John Russels, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Leader of the House of Commons. Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control.

NOT IN THE CABINET.—Peers:—The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Viscount Canning, Postmaster-General. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Paymaster General to the Forces. Lord Wodehouse, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Foley, Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms. Viscount Sidney, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—2. Commoners:—Vice Admiral Hyde Parker, Admiral Berkeley, Captain R. S. Dundas, the Hon. W. A. Cowper, Lords of the Admiralty. The Right Hon. M. T. Baines, President of the Poor Law Board. Mr Hayter, Mr James Wilson, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. Mr Layard, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control. Mr Moncreiff, Lord Advocate. Mr Brewster, (not in Parliament) Attorney General for Ireland. Sir T. Redington, Secretary of the Board of Control. The Earl of Mulgrave, Treasurer of the Household. Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal.

Making in all 9 Whig Peers, and 17 Whig Commoners in the Administration; 6 being Cabinet

Ministers, and 19 not in the Cabinet, and all, except 4, having seats in Parliament.

III. RADICALS—IN THE CABINET.—Commoner :—Sir W. Molesworth, First Commissioner of Works.

NOT IN THE CABINET.—Commoners :—The Hon. E. P. Bouverie, a Lord of the Treasury ; the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ; Sir A. Cockburn, Attorney-General ; Mr Grenville Berkeley, Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Making in all 5 Radical Commoners in the Administration ; 1 being a Cabibet Minister, and 4 not in the Cabinet ; and all having seats in Parliament.

IV. MANCHESTERMEN—NONE IN THE CABINET.—Mr C. Villiers, Judge-Advocate ; Mr Lowe, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control.

V. POPISH BRIGADE—NONE IN THE CABINET.—Mr Brady, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland ; Mr Sadlier, a Lord of the Treasury ; Mr Monsell, Clerk of the Ordnance ; Mr Keogh, Solicitor-General for Ireland.

VI. NEUTRAL—IN THE CABINET—Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—Some general announcement of the intentions of the new government were made at a City meeting held on Thursday. The circular summoning this meeting was issued by Messrs J. J. Travers, R. W. Crawford, and W. J. Hall, and stated "that a communication had been made to them of an important character, which they were desirous to lay before a strictly private meeting of gentlemen interested in the representation of the City." The communication made is, however, of too important a character to be concealed from the public. At this "strictly private meeting," the chair was taken by Mr. William Hawes, and Messrs Travers and Crawford announced that communications had been made to them as to reform of parliament, through a gentleman by whom Lord John Russell usually communicates with his City friends—Mr. John Abel Smith ; and as to the Jews and the Customs by two gentlemen connected with the administration—Peelites, it was understood, for their names were not mentioned. These communications were to the effect that it was the intention of the Cabinet to prepare and submit to the legislature "a large measure of electoral reform ;' to bring forward a bill far altering the form of oath taken by members of the House of Commons ; and to propose, at once, without the delay of passing such a measure, a resolution to the House of Commons for admitting Jews to seats in that house, to which resolution, it was added, they trusted to be able to procure the concurrence and assent of the House of Lords. And on the subject of the Customs, a thorough revision of the administration and the whole system was promised

THE REPLY TO STAFFORD HOUSE.

(From the Examiner.)

The Address of Many Thousands of the Women of the United States in reply to the Stafford House Address wants in the first place the common American qualification, "important if true." How does it appear that it represents the sentiments of many thousands, many hundreds, or many tens of the women of the United States ? The three tailors of Tooley-street took upon themselves to be the people of England, but we have no evidence that even so many as three American sisters have been concerned in the concoction of this retort uncourteous. We suspect it to be, at best, a document composed to express what the American women might, could, would, or should say on the subject, drawing upon sources of information not the most authentic, but serving for the darkest view of the case. The chief authority indeed is Mr. H. Mayhew, whom the Many Thousands regard as "an authority whom you will not venture to question"—a proposition from which, we trust, our better informed sisters will not hesitate to dissent, for that gentleman's clever sketches are not recognised as of statistical value. The Address of the Many Thousands is, for the most part, a tissue of exaggeration. For example, it tells "our sisters" one out of every eight in your population is a pauper. Now the returns for 52's show that the number of persons receiving relief, out-door and in, from the 607 unions of England and Wales, including 12,978 parishes, was 728,362 ; and allowing largely for the other parishes about 3,000, not included in this account, the total cannot exceed 900,000 in round numbers, a proportion, out of a population of eighteen millions, not of one in eight, but of one in twenty. This number, it may be true, is too great ; but it is in steady course of diminution. Next we are told that there are a million heathens in this great metropolis who never enter a place of worship. Our Saviour did not regard as heathens all who did not pray in public, like the Pharisees, but the fact of the peace and good conduct prevailing in this great city sufficiently proves that it cannot number a million of godless people among its population. Further, our sisters are reminded of the iniquitous war waged against the Chinese to force upon them the miseries of the opium traffic. We waged no war for any such object. The Emperor of China insisted on our performing the part of custom-house officers to enforce his impossible prohibitions, and to punish us for refusing, resorted to acts of aggression which, in self-defence, provoked the war. We now come to a just reproach—the deficiency of education in England compared with the noble supply of it in the United States. Our Church is supported like Dives, while education is the Lazarus picking crumbs at its feet. But admitting the ground for the "look at home" in the Castle of Ignorance, and assuming for the moment that the truth were less exaggerated in the other respects of poverty and immorality, it is yet to be observed that pauperism and ignorance are not institutions with us as slavery is in certain States of the Union. Pauperism and ignorance have no advocates here ; no one contends that they are necessary to society as the befitting lot of any human beings, all are agreed that duty and public interests alike demand their abatement ; and many and strenuous are the exertions made, private and public, for that blessed end. Our State maybe fairly reproached with not having done its best to lift the ignorant from their inferior and degraded condition, but it cannot be charged with despotically fixing any of God's creatures in an inferior and degraded state, on no better footing than that of beasts of burden in the eye of the law.

THE JEWS—"A PEOPLE SCATTERRED"—"Their restless feet are pressing at this very hour the snows of Siberia, and the burning sands of the desert. Our friend Gobat found numbers of them in the elevated plains of Abyssinia, eighteen hundred miles to the south of Cairo ; and when Denham and Clapperton, the first travellers that ventured across the great Sahara, arrived on the banks of the Lake Tchad, they also found that the wandering Jew had preceded them there by many a long year. When the Portuguese settled in the Indian Peninsula, they found there distinct classes of Jews ; and when the English lately took possession of Aden in the south of Arabia, the Jews were more in number there than the Gentiles. By a census taken within the last few months in Russia, they amount to two millions two hundred thousand ; so that their population in that immense empire, exceeds that of our twenty-two cantons. Morocco contains three hundred and fifty thousand. In the one small town of Sana, the capital of Arabia Felix, they assemble together in eighteen synagogues. Yemen counts two hundred thousand. The Turkish empire two hundred thousand, of which Constantinople alone contains eighty thousand. At Brody, where the Christians, who are ten thousand in number, have only three churches, the Jews, twenty thousand in number, have one hundred and fifty synagogues, Hungary has three hundred thousand. Cracovie twenty-two thousand. In a word, it is imagined that, were all the Jews assembled together, they would form a population of seven millions ; so that, could you transport them into the land of their fathers this very year, they would form a nation more powerful, and more numerous, than our Switzerland."—Professor Gausen of Geneva.

THE JEWISH MISSION FIELD IN AMERICA.—America is the great point of attraction to all Europe, and not more so to any people than the Jews. She restores to them civil liberty, religious toleration, and intellectual freedom. Here the Jewish mind if it will, may show its greatness and pristine splendour. This it is beginning to do.

But the immigrants have left numerous friends behind, with whom they hold correspondence. America to them is portrayed as a second Canaan, and the consequence is, the constant influx of Jews by thousands. The number of Israelites in America cannot be far from one hundred thousand ; and the probability is that, in the course of ten years, there will be five or ten times that number,

There are hundreds of Israelites in our midst, who verily believe that Jesus is the Messiah ; but never having felt the power of this religion, they have not the moral boldness to avow their belief. There are Jewish teachers in our midst, who are bold to say they have no confidence in modern Judaism as a system of salvation, and secretly rejoice that Christianity presents to their people an antidote to their sorrows, and a solace in their dispersion. They cannot be blind to the fact, that it is pure Christianity that here presents, in the government of which it is the foundation, the only asylum from persecution for ages. They know well that true Christians are their brethren, and their only friends. Whatever may be said by their interested guides against the religion of Jesus, the people—the citizen Israelites, both high and low—are frank to acknowledge that Christianity is a magnanimous offspring of heaven.

Fraught with such feelings and views, when the Christian messenger raps at their doors, he gains ready admittance ; when he proposes to tell them something about the claims and hopes of Christianity, they gather around him and devoutly listen ; when he proposes prayer, they give a willing assent. They receive with gratitude his tract, his New Testament and Bible, and not unfrequently urge him to come again. These encouraging incidents are not few. The Christian messenger has not to go to and fro in the earth to find a straggling Israelite to listen to his story of the cross, but he finds them in almost every household in the land.—Jewish Intelligencer, August 1852.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—FEBRUARY 25.

—— The Lahore Chronicle states that the eldest son of the late Bhawulpore Chief has escaped from the confinement in which he has been kept by his younger brother, and that having plundered one of the district treasuries, he is bent on further mischief. The presence of a British force, says the Delhi Gazette, will probably be required before long in this turbulent little principality.

—— The following is from the Bombay Times : "We regret to find that seven of the soldier emigrants who sailed by the Lord Elphinstone have been left behind at Cochin. The following is an extract from the letter of a passenger on the subject : —"I send you a line from Trevandrum (where we have stopped for a few hours to land a passenger) to tell you that seven of the men were left behind in Cochin—they were told not to go on shore as the vessel would sail at 12 o'clock, but they would go and when the Captain was coming off, he sent them word ; still, however, they would not come. The ship waited till 5 o'clock in the evening and the Captain sent another boat on shore for them. It put off from the Bunder three times and went back for them : they were all standing on the Bunder but would not get into the boat, and so it was entirely their own fault and stupidity." We were assured that the emigrant soldiers were about the best men, which the Regiments to which they belonged contained.—What an extraordinary system of discipline that must be, that, in ten or fifteen years' time, can reduce those subjected to it to such a state of fatuity that they are no more fit to manage themselves than so many infants ;—the men were a hundred and a hundred times warned against going ashore at Cochin at all ; doubly were they warned against getting drunk, and suffering the ship to sail without them, but all, it would appear, to no purpose. The seven left behind at Cochin, had each from 20 to 25 Rs., due them by the Captain when they left this, a sum they were to be paid in gold on the completion of the voyage, and in all likelihood the Lord Elphinstone has sailed away both with their kit and their money, and left them, through their own infatuation, destitute. That system which disables men from every occupation save fighting and drinking, would require to be well looked into before it is maintained by a Christian country—if it be, as it is said, indispensable, then it will become a question whether the expense of standing armies be not the least of the evils attending them ; and whether even the most emergent danger can warrant us in reducing a hundred thousand fellow citizens to the degraded condition, to which the bulk of the men in the ranks seem to have sunk. If it be not at all necessary, as we feel confident that it is not, but that it is in reality as injurious to the efficiency of the soldier, as to the morals of the man, it is the positive duty of the country to insist on its being immediately altered."

SATURDAY,—FEBRUARY 26.

—— The following instance of extraordinary credulity is reported in the Telegraph and Courier : —"One Pandoorung Hurrichund, a young Hindoo, laid before Mr. Spens, a few days ago, a very curious information, of which we subjoin a copy. We must however, premise that the Informant has been an alumnus of the Elphinstone Institution, is the son-in-law of a leading member of the Hindoo community, is an English writer in the service of an Attorney of H. M.'s Supreme Court, and in all probability is himself under training for the enlightened profession of the Law.

"The informant deposed :—"I am a clerk in the service of Mr. Darby, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, and I reside in Ballajee Shamsett street, near the Market. I have known one Cassum Jewa for the last two years. About three months ago, he came to me and said that he was acquainted with an Alchymist who could convert quicksilver into gold and to whom he was anxious to introduce me. After some conversation, he took me to the house of this man, who is a Syud and lives in Coombdee Bazaar. I do not know the Syud's name. On entering his house he was very civil to me and begged me to be seated. He said that what Cassum had told me was perfectly true ; and that he could not only make gold, but would initiate me into the secret also, if I

would advance him rupees four hundred for the purpose of procuring the necessary materials. I was quite taken with the idea, and having procured the money, I returned to the Syud's house the following day and delivered it into his hands; Cassum was present. The day after this, he asked me for two hundred rupees more, and the next day for four hundred rupees, both of which sums I gave him; after this at his request, I took him and Cassum to my garden house near Parell. The Syud then made a fire and placed on it a pint bottle, containing some kind of ashes. The bottle broke and the Syud said that the contents being spilt, he required more money. In the course of a few days, I gave him further sums to the extent of one thousand rupees. We then again proceeded to the garden where a similar failure took place. He accounted for this by saying, that there must be some evil spirit in my garden, and that he would try the next time in his own house. I gave him a still further sum of eight hundred rupees. He then delivered to me a powder which he said, was the powder of diamonds and very valuable; this powder he desired me to keep in my house, till it was wanted. Ten or twelve days after, he came and asked me for one hundred rupees for charitable purposes. On this occasion, he said that it was a favourable day—being Friday—and put into my hands a piece of paper with two names written on it—'Ackbar' and 'Ya Wahab,' and desired me to go to the sea side and there repeat these names eleven hundred times. I did all this on Friday last. On Saturday the Syud took me to Nowrojee Hill in search of some particular leaves which he said were necessary, but he could not find them; he said that this was of little consequence as he could obtain them elsewhere; and thus put me off. This morning, I told my father what I have related above; and believing that I have been humbugged, I beg that the said Cassum and the Syud may be apprehended.'

The necessary warrants have been issued, but the accused have not been captured.

—— The Screw steamer Lauriston which lately arrived from England, belongs to a China house, Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. We suppose she is intended to compete with the P. and O. Steamers in the opium trade between China and Bombay.

—— The Bombay Times says:—"Amongst the passengers who arrived by the Achilles, we observe the name of Mr. Sinclair, an eminent eleve of Dublin University, appointed by the Court of Directors as Professor in the Elphinstone College, in succession to Mr. Patton, whose schoolfellow and class-fellow he happened to have been. Accounts of Mr. Patton's death had reached England from the Cape direct, before Mr. Sinclair left: he had before been nominated provisionally, as both the lamented gentleman we have named, and Mr. Reid were expected home, the former temporarily, and the latter permanently. The Board of Education have been so well satisfied with the conduct of Dadabhoy Nowrojee, as acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, that they have resolved to continue him in this department;—Mr. Sinclair, the actual Professor, and who fortunately happens to be as distinguished in Literature as in Science, is to take the place of Mr. Reid, who leaves us on the 14th for good, as Professor of English Literature.

MONDAY,—FEBRUARY 28.

—— The Lahore Chronicle learns that "Hajee Mahomed has already collected a considerable force in the southern provinces of Bhawulpoor, at no great distance from Subzulkote, and that almost all the personal friends and principal adherents of the late Nawab, have not only hastened to send in their adherence, but have contributed men, money and arms to his cause. He has already several pieces of ordinance in his possession, while Saadiq Mahomed, the Nawab, is reported to be in the desert fort of Durawul with only 2,000 men, whose fidelity is very questionable. If the British are called upon to interfere, which they, no doubt, will be, each of the columns despatched from Sukkur and Mooltan must be of sufficient strength singly to oppose the insurgents."

—— "We believe" says the Hurkaru "it is definitively settled that the mails betwixt Calcutta and Bombay shall be carried by way of Benares and Mirzapore, instead of as at present along the lower route via Midnapore. The change has been resolved on, in consideration, we suppose, of the superior excellence of the northern road and of the means of transit available thereon. The distance by the new line will be greater by the difference between 1185 miles and 1350 miles, or by about 155 miles: but the roads and conveyances on the new route are so much better than those on the old one, that much gain of time will doubtless be made. Fast mail carts will be substituted for dawk runners on great part of the way; and the anomalous fact of the correspondence from England reaching the metropolis of her Indian empire on the backs of loitering black fellows, at the express rate of some five or six miles an hour, will become a thing of the past."

—— The Englishman of February 17, says:—'The Governor-General accompanied by Mr. Bengal Secretary Beadon, embarks this morning in the Tenasserim for the eastern side of the Bay. Whether his tour will extend to the newly acquired province or not we cannot say, but if it is intended to visit Prome we would recomend his Lordship to proceed through the Thoungboo Pass with the elephants all painted white for the occasion and to issue his proclamation to the astonished Burmese as Lord of the hundred white elephants!"

—— The annexed is from the Hurkaru:—"We stated a day or two since that a movement was being made among the educated natives in Calcutta, having for its object the discouragement of early marriages and the promotion of the marriage of Hindu widows. A meeting has already been held in pursuance of these laudable objects, at which it was resolved in the first instance to consult the celebrated pundits of Nuddea and to obtain their written opinion on the subject. As this opinion is expected to be favorable to the objects contemplated, the determination is a wise one as a preliminary measure; and it will doubtless tend very much to strengthen the arguments which will be urged, and to make the movement and the objects of it more popular than they would be if unsupported by the authority of the priesthood. We heartily wish every success to this undertaking, and repeat that no question can engage the attention of the educated Hindus of this city more fraught with the good of their countrymen.

—— "There are now five river steamers running on the Irrawady.

—— In a letter to the London Athenæum Joseph Hume says:—"In the Athenæum of the 15th inst., after giving some abstracts from the Report of the Postal Commission in India, you state its great value,—'and that it holds out a hope that something will be done to improve the postal service in India.' Those words induce me to think, that you are not aware that orders were sent from the Court of Directors in the month of Nov. last, to carry out the recommendations of the Commission all over India as regards letters; and I moved for a copy of the Report and of the orders thereon, to be laid before Parliament—which was ordered—in the hope that the reasons and the examples therein given will decide the question I have so much at heart, viz., the establishing the postage to any British colony, as is done between the Channel Islands and England—'a penny postage and prepaid.' If you have been uninformed on these matters you will excuse my troubling you with what I consider excellent news; and I have the fullest confidence that the Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen will carry out that penny postage forthwith. As one of the earliest advocates of an uniform low postage, I apply the same rules for my guidance as to the reduction of all high duties on imports, which have led, and do now lead, to smuggling and the one thousand ways of defeating the objects of Government. The frauds in the post office in India, as described by the Commissioners, (all to avoid the heavy charge) take place on the same principle in the smuggling and adulteration of articles, of tobacco, wine, and on every heavily taxed article. The remedy is the same in all,—a reduction of the charge and increase of the revenue."

—— A Cannanore correspondent of the "Bombay Times says:—"A Parsee named Darrashaw arrived here some days ago from Mysore; he is said to have signalized himself in the late Coorg war, is a very old man, and a second Jamseljee Jeejeebhoy in point of liberality. He is believed to be one of the wealthiest merchants in these parts, and has come here with the view of going to Bombay and Surat (the latter being his native country) for which purpose he has written off by 'Express' for a steamer to be sent to this place from Bombay to convey himself and family.'

—— The Hurkaru says:—We have received advices from Kyouk Phyoo to the 3rd instant, and from what we can gather from the several letters, everything there proceeds as well as could be desired, and every arrangement appears to have succeeded admirably. A detachment of the 68th Regiment B. N. I. and of the Arracan Local Battalion are now entrenched on the crest of the Tounghoo Pass, within a few marches of Prome. Captain Edwards, with a strong escort of the 18th Royal Irish started on the 21st ultimo to join the Arracan party. The elephants were expected to cross the Aeng Pass in rear of our posts on the 2nd instant, and it was calculated that by the 15th they would be safe across the frontier close to Prome. A regular dawk has been established between Arracan and Prome via the Tounghoo Pass.

TUESDAY,—MARCH 1.

—— The Benares Recorder says:—We learn from the Lahore Chronicle, that Mrs. Syed Abdoola (daughter of the late Captain George Henderson of H. M. 44th Regiment) is well connected, being the Niece of Colonel Sir Duncan McDougal, C. B., and related to many officers in the Company's Service, that she is possessed of property, and that the marriage took place with the full consent of all her relatives. Syed Abdoola was formerly translator to the defunct Board of Administration in the Punjaub, and is at present employed as Professor of Hindustani in England. We believe this is the second instance of a native of Hindustan proceeding to England, and being joined in Holy Matrimony to an English Lady.

—— The Hurkaru says:—"We hear that Dr. Mouat has made a proposal to the Government, having for its object the suppression of that horrid system of religious murder which is carried on by the Hindus under the ceremony of the Hurry bole. The scheme embraces only the limits of the town of Calcutta, but we hope that when found successful here, it will be extended to the utmost limits of our rule. The doctor proposes to have two medical men stationed at Nimtollah Ghat, and one at Cassy Mittre's Ghat, whose sole duty will be to attend to the sick and infirm, who are brought down to the water's edge, too frequently to find a premature death at the hands of their relatives and under the sanction of religion. We fully approve of the motives which must have actuated the doctor in making this proposal to the Government, and have little doubt but that it will meet with cordial support of those in authority. We shall return to the subject as soon as we learn more of the scheme and its details."

—— The Calcutta Tract Society report 11 new Bengali and two English books added to their list of publications, during the last year. Nine tracts or books reprinted. 129,779 tracts, English and Vernacular, had been gratituously issued. 10,930 tracts sold. 4,658 vernacular books sold.—Total of issues 146,614. Income from all sources Rs. 10,884.

—— The Prome correspondent of the Englishman writes, February 1st as follows:—"General Godwin returned yesterday evening by steam from Meaday, having left a garrison there, composed of detachments of H. M.'s 51st, Madras Artillery and 35th M. N. I., with some sappers. While there, an embassy came down from Ava consisting of two chiefs, accompanied by two Missionaries, one an Austrian and the other an Italian, who were prisoners with the Burmese, but were allowed to come down on parole. They brought a letter from the King's brother, saying that, as the King was still alive, he was not yet in a position to treat with us, but as he was busily engaged besieging the King with every prospect of success, as the King had only 300 men on his side, whereas he had the whole army on his, he hoped soon to be in such a position, and that then he would be only too happy to make terms, as he had all along been opposed to the war, and was now desirous of bringing it to a close. To this a reply was sent by Capt. Phayre, that we were equally desirous for peace with themselves, and that if the King's brother (Prince Mem-doon is his name) was sincere in his wishes, and would send down duly accredited agents of proper rank to conduct proceedings, we should be happy to hear what they had to say.

"The Missionaries said that there was no doubt that the Prince Mem-doon would get the supreme power into his own hands, and in that case make peace, that the Burmese from highest to lowest were heartily sick of the war, and would gladly see matters amicably settled. They further added that Ava and Ummerapoora had both been burnt, and that the King, who was besieged in a small fort with only 300 men, had no chance of holding out against the Prince Mem-doon, who would on his deposition take the throne, and make terms with us. They spoke in very high terms of the Prince, said that they owed much to his kind treatment of them, and that they and their fellow prisoners were all well treated, and allowed to go at large so far that they were not to leave Ava."

WEDNESDAY,—MARCH 2.

—— By the Mortality returns, we learn that there were 849 deaths in Bombay and Colaba last month, thus distributed: Europeans 12; Indu-Britons 2; Native Christians and Jews 43; Mahomedans 176; Parsees 61; Hindus 550.

——The whole of the troops of the Khan of Bhawulpore, both Infantry and Cavalry, have joined his brother. The sympathies of the people are all with the latter, the legitimate heir. It is to be feared that our Government will feel itself bound to support the reigning Khan; otherwise the matter would be soon and simply settled.

—— Marseilles has at length been placed in instant telegraphic communication with London. We see no reason why the overland should not now bring us English intelligence up to the 10th and 26th of every month, on which days the steamers leave Marseilles for Malta.

THURSDAY,—MARCH 3.

—— The Bombay Native Dispensary granted relief to 9,579 patients last year.

—— Interesting intelligence from Madagascar.

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on 28 February, 2020

has reached us by way of England. Its authenticity is not doubted. The Queen has associated the young Prince with her in the Government. She has issued a decree authorizing the return of the refugees. Their is to be no more persecution on account of religion. A treaty of peace is to be made with the English, and the Governor of Mauritius has been requested to send a vessel to the port of Tamatave for that purpose. It is said the French are manœuring to get the treaty made with them. The London Missionary Society are preparing to send missionaries again to that island. The Prince, it will be remembered, is a believer in Christianity.

—— The Nawab of Surat has taken up his abode in Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.—At the Scottish Church, by the revd. G Cook, mr O W Arnott, Pilot Establishment, to miss Margaret Browning.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th February, mrs Thomas Bromley, of a daughter. At Belgaum, on the 23rd February, at her father's house, mrs C Birdwood, of a daughter At Poona, on the 2nd March, the wife of Captain Henry John Willoughby, of a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 25th, B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 22nd inst. at 5.30 P. M.—Feb. 27th, Ship Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, G. T. Fitzmaurice. from China 14th January.—Steamer Lowjee Family, S. Symons, from Surat yesterday. 28th, Str. G R Clerk, C Menesse, from Goa 26th Feb. Str. Sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, from Surat yesterday. B S.N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat yesterday. Ship Prince of Orange, John Stephens, from Calcutta 28th Jan.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 27th, H C Steamer Ajdaha, Barker, to Cannanore. 28th, Ship David Clark, J W Boyd, to China. Ship City of Palaces, J M Simons, to Mauritius. Steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, to Surat. Brig Lanrick, J F Crocket, to Woosung in China. March 1st, Ship Earl of Hardwicke, L Brown, to London. H C str. Victoria, Lieut F E Manners, to Aden and Suez. Ship Futtay Allum, J Beale, to the Coast and Calcutta.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers :—

Per Dwarka, from Surat :—120 natives.

Per ship Prince of Orange, from Calcutta :—2 natives.

Per Steamer Bombay, from Kurrachee :—Brigadier Carnegy, Bombay Army; Lieuts. Macarty, and Parkins, and Captain Campbell, Bombay Army; mrs James and child; mr and mrs Phillips; mrs Howard and four children; Colonel Mansfield, H M 53rd; Major Ainsley, H M 83rd; — Ford, Esq., B. C. S.; Lieut. Hayes; S Scrivener, Esq.; and mr Becher.

Per Ship Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, from China ;—Messrs. Hackman and Page.

Per Steamer Lowjee Family, from Surat ;—Mr. E. Heycock, and Servant; and 20 Natives.

Per Phlox, to Surat :—Mr and mrs J B Welsh, and 151 natives.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, to London :—Mrs col. Budd and family; mrs McIntyre and family; mrs Bentley and family; mr and mrs Walkinshaw and family; miss Bowley; mrs Treasure; capt. Barrow; Lieut. Boulton; mr Herlay's family from Cochin; and from 80 to 86 invalids.

Additional passenger per H C Steamer Victoria, to Aden and Suez :—Lieut T E Edward, 49th Bengal N I.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1853.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, Acting 1st Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, is placed in charge of the Dhundooka and Gogo Talookas of that Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1853.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty, from the 20 h ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February, 1853.

Captain R. Wallace is appointed a Member of the Board of Education, in the room of Captain S. Hart, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1853.

Lieutenants Gosling and Falls respectively delivered over and received charge of the Post Office at Jaulnah, on the 19th January last.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order by Lieutenant Colonel Gidley, appointing Ensign T. G. Coles to the charge of the Post Office at Bhoogl.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey, of the Civil Service, has passed an Examination in the Canarese language.

Mr. Conductor Whitenbury having returned to his duty on the 13th January last, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 26th idem is cancelled.

First Assistant Vaccinator Wamun Ramchunder, of the Concan Division, has been allowed leave of absence from the 15th ultimo to the 24th instant, to proceed to the D'ccan.

First Grade Apprentice Dhunjeebhoy Cowasejee, Jail Hospital, Dharwar, to be transferred to the Civil Oculist's Department Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1853.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his office on the 21st ultimo.

Under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, D. Castello, Esq., M. D., Superintendent at Mahableshwur, is appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate of Tanna, with the full powers of a Magistrate excepting the power of review.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Kamnaiy Hurry Sate, authorizing him to practise as a Vakeel in the Khandeish Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1853.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker is appointed Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, pending the absence of Mr. A. B. Warden on leave.

Mr. E. M. Suart, Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. J W. Woodcock, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for one month, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

The leave of absence granted on the 23rd ultimo to Mr. J. Warden, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is cancelled, and he is allowed leave for one month, on Medical certificate, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules.

The leave of absence granted on the 29th December last to Mr. F. Lloyd Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is to have effect from 24th idem ; and that gentleman is allowed leave, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, from the 24th to the 27th January last.

Captain E. C. Fanning, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. F Lloyd, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona is also allowed leave of absence, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs, for the period of ten days from the date of his leaving the Station.

The leave of absence granted on the 28th January last, to Mr. A. B. Warden, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is to commence from the 8th instead of the 1st ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1853.

The leave of absence for one month granted to the Revd. C. Laing, Chaplain of Malligaum, on the 5th January last, is cancelled, at his own request.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSPEN, Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1853.

No. 118 of 1853.—Lieutenant colonel commandant C. Waddington, C. B., of the corps of engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for eight months, from the 1st of May next.

No. 119 of 1853.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Sea and Australia, granted to captain H. Lavie, of the 13th regiment native infantry, in G. G. O. No. 593, of the 12th November 1851, is cancelled, from the 18th instant, the date of that officer's arrival at the presidency.

No. 120 of 1853 —The following native promotions are made :—

7th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Gocool Patuck to be subedar, and havildar Protazio Allimo to be jemedar, in succession to Girdaria Sing pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st Jan. 1853.

29th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Babajee Sawunt to be subedar, and havildar Sewdeen Gowlee to be jemedar, in succession to Dhondoo Powar, invalided.—Date of rank, 1st Jan. 1853.

No. 121 of 1853.—The leave granted to captain H. J. Margary, of the engineers, in G. G. O. No. 55, of the 26th January last, is commuted to leave to the presidency, under medical certificate, until the 1st April next.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1853.

No. 124 of 1853.—Lieutenant colonel St. John, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on medical certificate.

No. 125 of 1853.—Brevet major J. R. Brown, of the 6th regiment Madras light cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on medical certificate.

No. 126 of 1853.—The hon'ble the court of directors, in a despatch dated the 19th of January 1853, have announced as follows :

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period stated, viz.

Major A. Shepheard 6 months.

Captain C. P. Rigby ditto.

Ensign P. Hodgson ditto.

Conductor W. Parkinson has also been granted an extension of leave for six months.

Surgeon J. H. Peart has been permitted to retire from the service, his vacancy will have effect from the 7th January 1853.

Assistant surgeon A. F. Anderson M. D., has also been permitted to retire from the service.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1853.

No. 127 of 1853.—Lieutenant T. Edwards, of the 49th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 128 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. A. M. Macdonald, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 129 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. T. Holbrow, of the 12th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 130 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. Rice, of the 25th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th March to the 25th June next, to proceed to Delhi, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 1st March, 1853.

No. 131 of 1853.—The following promotions are made :—

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant colonel J. W. Watson to be lieutenant colonel commandant, vice Strover deceased; major M. F. Willoughby, C. B., to be lieutenant colonel, vice Watson, promoted; captain (brevet major) G. Grant to be major; lieutenant E. Wray to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant G. Napier to be 1st lieut, in succession to Willoughby promoted —Date of rank, 20th January 1853.

The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the regiment of artillery, vice Napier promoted.

William Ferrie Stevenson,—rank as 2nd lieutenant in the regiment 20th January 1853. Army 12th December 1850.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H. COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 25th February, 1853.

The general order dated 21st June last, relative to the standing committee of survey being held responsible for the completion, examination and transmission for approval of all copies of survey reports and documents connected therewith, is hereby cancelled, and the following arrangements are to have effect instead :—

All survey reports, and documents connected therewith, and all applications for surveys are in the first instance to be forwarded to my office.

On their receipt, the survey Indents will be transferred to the Indian Naval store keeper, and an order will be sent to the committee appointed to examine the stores, who, on receiving intimation from the Indian Naval storekeeper that the stores are ready for survey, will complete such of the columns in the survey Indents as are required of them, and, having so done, will transmit them to this office.

Defects of Hull, and defects of Engines and Boilers, are to be sent in separate from the survey Indents, and will be forwarded from this office to the committee, by whom they are to be completed and returned to this office as soon as it possibly can be done, in view to the builder, and chief engineer (each in his respective department,) being called upon for estimates of the expense that will be incurred in effecting the repairs recommended, and whenever such a course may be deemed desirable, that they may be ordered to proceed with the repairs.

The duty of examining the survey Indents, defects of hull and of engines and boilers, and of presenting them for the approval of the commander in chief, will be performed by the chief clerk in the civil branch of this office (as was the practice prior to June 1842) who will keep a register to those documents in the subjoined Form.

(Signed) H. J. LEEKE, commodore,
Commander in chief of I. N.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR OF LEEKE, R. N, K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th February, 1853.

Messrs. Douglas and Burn, midshipmen, supernumeraries attached to the Hastings, are to be discharged to the Ajdaha.

Mr. F. Dunstan, acting master, performed the duties of store accountant of the "Elphinstone", from the 4th August 1852 to the 31st January 1853.

Mr. F. Dunstan, acting master, to perform the duties of store accountant of the "Victoria" from the 1st Feb 1853.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1853.

Lieutenants Bode, of the *Hastings*, and Edlin, of the *Ajdaha*, were permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of their health from the 26th ultimo inclusive.

(Signed) E. W. DANIEL,
Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI